

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING DECEMBER 23, 1856.

NUMBER 72.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal \$1; Country Daily \$1; Tri-Weekly \$1; Weekly \$3; Evening \$3; Saturday \$1; West. Bulletin \$1; etc.

CLOTH BULLETIN.—IN ADVANCE.—5 Cents; Bi-Monthly or Tri-Weekly for \$2.50; Weekly—copy 2 years \$2; 2 copies 1 year \$3; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Postage and postage on mail are paid in advance.

When the mail is out of town, the paper will be continued (paid in advance) at the time specified for the subscriber, must order, otherwise it will be continued at our option, until paid for and stopped, it has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, it's party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISEES.

One square, 10 lines \$1.00 One square, 10 lines \$1.00

Do, each additional line \$0.00 Do, two months \$1.00

Do, three months \$1.00 Do, six months \$1.00

Do, two weeks \$0.25 Do, six weeks \$0.25

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One square, changeable weekly, per annum \$0.00

Do, do, do, twice per week per annum \$0.00

Each additional square or half square above price \$1 for first insertion and 40 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Announcing Candidates—quarterly, all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and commissioners' sales, patent medical, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, firm companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial column, and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents; advertising these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 cents for each continuation, each change considered a new insertion. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and not in Evening Bulletin, or vice versa, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines) first insertion \$1.00

Each continuation \$0.25

Advertisements continuing in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance, if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contractor's yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1856.

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The intensely cold weather which sat in night before last caused a rapid accumulation of ice in the river. Despatches from Cincinnati that the river was full of ice there and that the Telegraph No. 3 would not leave that port were received. Capt. Summons at once concluded to remain here with the steamer. It was reported last evening that the ice had gorged at the Six-Mile Island, and the W. A. Eaves, which came up through the canal, started back to Portland last evening, as it was thought that the canal would freeze over last night. The Eunice, bound for Cincinnati, has laid up here. The river is falling very rapidly, and if the present cold weather continues forty-eight hours longer, the river will close below this. The Mississippi above Cairo is doubtless closed.

The splendid steamer A. L. Shotwell has been unavoidably detained. She will leave for New Orleans at 10 o'clock this morning, positively.

The elegant steamers H. D. Newcomb and James Montgomery passed Evansville yesterday. The Newcomb will arrive this morning, and the Montgomery this evening. Both will leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

The swift and splendid steamer Rainbow commenced making regular semi-weekly trips in the Henderson trade to-day. The R. is commanded by Capt. Holcroft, and the Messrs. Huston are the clerks. The boat and her officers are favorably known in the trade.

The W. A. Eaves leaves Portland for Green river to-day.

The excellent steamer Diamond leaves for Nashville to-day. The D. was built for that trade, is a small boat, has fine accommodations, and is well-constructed.

MEXICO.—The advices from Mexico confirm both the hope and the fear which we expressed the other day in regard to the future of Comonfort's Government. Puebla, as we anticipated, has surrendered to his forces; the report of his amicable treaty with Vidanri is corroborated; and Alvarez has taken the field in his behalf, instead of against him as Gen. Gadsden a few weeks ago so confidently predicted he would do. Moreover, the difficulty with England has been peacefully arranged. So far all is very cheering; but, the advices add, pronunciamientos are still the order of the day, and revolution is as rife as ever. If subdued in one quarter, it has broken forth with undiminished energy and spirit in others. It does not appear to be even wasted. It gathers fresh energy from every defeat. Undoubtedly a fearful storm is brewing in Mexican affairs. Another angry squall has blown over without any especially disastrous results, and a ray of sunshine streams through the rent clouds, but the general tempest is yet gathering in the heavens, and, when it bursts, we have too little faith in the Mexican character to doubt the result. Meanwhile, we shall rejoice in Comonfort's successes while they continue.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune announces that a project is on foot for introducing African apprentices into Cuba from the Spanish island of Fernando Po, near the mouth of the Niger. This is only another name for reopening the slave-trade. Fernando Po has no inhabitants from which to furnish apprentices, but, if the importation of negroes under any name is legalized, it will be an easy matter for a slaver to touch at that island and secure a clearance for her cargo of black apprentices. The high prices now ruling in the Cuban slave-markets have caused this movement.

The same correspondent says that the alleged insult to the American flag in St. Domingo is all gammon.

The returns of the Iowa election show that Fremont beat Buchanan in Buchanan county, while Buchanan beat Fremont in Fremont country.

All the railroad trains were detained by the very cold weather last night.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

## THE BLIGHED.

"Twas last May, by the garden's southern side,  
I watch'd thy firstling bud become a flower,  
Which hourly grew more beautiful, and vied  
With Flora's loveliest train; the changing hour  
Brought sight and heat, the zephyr, dew or shower.

Protecting from the fiery noon-day sun,  
A grape-vine interposed its leafy green;  
And gentle hands left nothing else undone,  
To shield and save the garden's lovely queen,  
To bed, and bloom, and beautify the scene.

When nature wore her summer masquerade,  
On many a sweet and balmy night of June,  
I saw thee in thy best attire array'd,  
While breathing out, beneath the placid moon,  
Thy sweets to all, a free and common boon.

So long as gales days and nights were thine,  
'Twas sweet to scent thy fragrant flowers so fair,  
And visit thee, and loiter near thy shrine;  
But now thy flowers are gone, thy boughs are bare,  
Nor promise recompence for further care.

Poor w'd, death-enamored tree, thou art  
Foreshadowing the sad and dreary day,  
Of all who squander treasures of the heart  
And heaps of gold, and learn, alas! too late  
That health and moderation best comate.

The summer of my life has likewise flown,  
And yet my heart cannot consent to lose  
The memories of joy that stood alone,  
Like Adam's Eden hours where rosy hue  
Endear'd and beautified surrounding view.

What, were all this earth no joy shares  
An angel's destiny—if, in life's chain,  
There no link a charm'd existence bears,  
Endearing to the last—to live again  
Embraced, forever free from stain!

To us most bountifully has been given  
The hope to meet again our valued friends,  
Who go before or follow us to heaven;  
And thither a blessed incense wends  
Whenever love with friendship sweetly blends.

Since love and friendship, like the roses, fade,  
But shall hereafter wear eternal bloom,  
T'will that mortals cannot long evade  
A common fate, an universal doom,  
But pant for more ethereal air and room.

To have no more in mortal life a part—  
To dwell within a bright eternal star,  
Where love will ever rule its home, the heart,  
Exempt from every ill, nor change more mar,  
And leave its tracey of wound and scar.

Where genii will never tire, amid  
The constellated blaze of angel-eyes,  
And the immortal spirit, no more hid  
In homely forms and features, shall arise  
A swift-wing'd glorious creature of the skies.

O'erw'ld sounds the slow funeral bell!  
The falling leaf is beautiful. And night,  
Decay and death are welcome, for they tell  
Disconsolate souls there is a world of light,  
The home of angels, ever fair and bright!

WILFRED.

ST. LOTIS, Sept. 1856.

THE BRIAR CREEK TRAGEDY.—ARREST OF THE MURDERERS.—THEIR PROBABLE EXECUTION.—We learn that three slaves have been arrested, and confessed the crime of murdering the Joyce family and then riving the house. They were detected by having a watch belonging to young Joyce in their possession. All the negroes were owned in Bell county, Ky., and were Bill, belonging to Mr. Pendleton, Jack, the property of Hiriam Samuels, and George, the property of Louis Samuels. The residence of the Joyce family was in Bell county. The residence of the Joyce family was in Bell county. Nine small counties not returned in season to be included in the official statement, viz. Clay, Lincoln, Marion, Rockcastle, Union, and Rowan.

Official.

(a) A few townships and plantations not returned in season to be counted. They would not have materially affected Buchanan's majority.

(b) Clinton and Warwick counties received too late to be counted. They would have added 100 or more to Buchanan's majority.

(c) The small counties of Tompkins, Green and Wayne, estimated. The majority is right, viz. 11,175, as officially declared.

(d) The vote of the following counties was thrown out for informality in the returns:

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—ALL BUT COMPILE.—The annexed table contains, in effect, the whole vote in the United States except a few counties, townships, plantations, &c., which were excluded on account of informality, or were returned too late to be counted, or not returned at all. Omitting these, the total vote of

Buchanan over Fremont is..... 522,951

Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan..... 347,195

Fillmore's vote is..... 870,146

Total number of votes returned in season to

be counted..... 4,066,727

Exclusive of a few hundred votes for Gerritt Smith.

Buchanan's vote is larger by a quarter of a million than was ever before given for a Presidential candida-

THE KELLER TROUPE.—We went to see the representations of this troupe with some uncertainty whether they were really worthy of the extravagant praise that has been awarded them by the press elsewhere, but in candor we must now say that the chaste, elegance, and splendid artistic beauty of the tableaux were more than sufficient to overcome the most violent prejudices that could have been entertained in regard to the Keller Troupe.

Nothing of the kind has ever before been presented to the public, and in all the exhibitions there is not one single feature which could for a moment shock the most delicate sensibility, or suggest an impure thought.

The tableaux are living pictures of the highest artistic design and most exquisite finish. They are models of beauty and sublimity, and serve to refine and elevate the mind. It is impossible to describe the feelings elicited by them. All of them were beautiful, and we regret that we have not now time or space to speak of them in detail.

Mons. Keller and his troupe were not aware that they were on trial last night, but well have they sustained the ordeal, and to-night we are sure the Hall will not contain the multitude who will apply for admission, for there is not a man, woman, or child in the city who has not seen these tableaux but will be more than satisfied with them. They may be perhaps more aptly described as magnificent than by any other term. Their classic beauty and exquisite design are wonderful. Each figure is a study in itself and the *tout ensemble* of each tableau will long haunt the memories of those who saw them.

We assure our citizens that they are well worthy of their most liberal patronage, and that instead of presenting anything offensive to the most fastidious delicacy, they are the most exquisitely beautiful and purely chaste pictures we have ever looked upon.

As there will without doubt be a crowded house to-night it would be well to procure reserved seats at an early hour.

WE regret to learn that Mr. R. F. Baird has been confined to his bed since Thursday last from the wounds he received on Wednesday. He has suffered much, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

NOTICE OF NOVELTIES.—Each season some new

thing is offered for the attention of farmers, claiming either to supply some deficiency or to supersede some well-known and valuable product. These, of course, must be carefully tried, and the result should be made known as soon as ascertained, though in many cases it is difficult to decide upon the value of a new thing in one season, particularly if, as is usually the case, the quantity tested is small.

Wyandotte Corn caused quite an interest last spring, and many farmers procured some of it for trial. Having but little faith, we planted but a small portion of the seed we obtained. It is a variety of the old Tuscarora corn, but certainly has the quality of throwing up several stalks from a single grain. It produces a large quantity of fodder, but the corn itself is very light and chaffy. We do not see that its distinguishing quality makes it at all valuable to the farmer. The same object can be attained by planting a few more grains in the hill of a more substantial quality of corn. We do not consider it of any special value, but should like to get the opinion of others who have tried it.

Oregon Peas—We have grown for two or three seasons, and, except as a green crop for hogs or to enrich the ground, we do not think they will pay. They will not produce as much feed per acre as corn, but, fed off on the ground, we think them an enriching crop for the soil.

Japon Peas—We have grown also three seasons. We like them better than Oregon Peas for the same purpose and for the same reasons: they will produce more feed and are not so liable to break down by high winds, by which the Oregon Peas are sometimes much injured. We have tried both these peas in hills like corn, in drills, and broadcast. They do not grow fast enough to keep down the weeds when sown broadcast; they do best in drills three feet apart, and require about as much cultivation as corn to produce well.

Chinese Potato (*Dioscorea Batata*).—We sent for a package of these roots last spring. They arrived in due time, and, though the weather was mild while they were on the way by express, they came to hand completely rotten. This fact made us doubt their ability to stand the "severest winters in the ground." Determining not to be foiled, we obtained a second package, of which, with much care, we sowed in a hot-bed. In due time, it was planted out in a hill, and carefully shaded and watered during the drought, but all would not do; with all our care, it died, and we are unable to say anything about it from experience. Don't invest largely in this emblem at present, is our advice.

Chufas, or Earth Almonds.—We planted about a dozen of these little tubers, about the size of an almond without the shell. They all grew and produced a fair increase, but, owing to the drought, the tubers were smaller than those planted. The growth shows it to be a species of grass, and, from the description, it may be the *sweet cocoz grass* of the South. Will some one who is acquainted with this grass inform us, or send us some of the tubers of that grass for comparison? The tubers, though small, are quite numerous, and have the peculiar flavor and richness of the cocoa-nut. They may prove valuable for hogs, particularly if they will survive our winters.

Chinese Sugar-Cane, or Sugar Millet.—Last spring, we gave a short notice of our experiment with this article last season. We had grown, examined, and thrown it away before we knew that it was the veritable sugar millet. We afterwards recognized it from a description in the Patent Office Report. We were fortunate enough to find a few seeds that had remained all winter on the ground where it grew, and which when planted vegetated well. The frost of the 23d to the 25th of September prevented us from making any exact experiment with the juice, because no result could be reliable, after the plant was killed by the frost.

We have seen and tasted some of the syrup made from it, which was both handsome and palatable. It may prove to be a valuable plant, though it is no novelty, but has been known to botanists for centuries. Among the many notices we have seen of this plant, the following by Mr. Rich-

ard Peters, of Georgia, is the only one that gives exact experiments. Our opinion of this millet is much improved by the favorable results of Mr. Peters' experiments, and, although we have no hope that chemists will be able by any practicable method to change the uncrystallizable sugar into crystallizable, still we believe the syrup will be a valuable and paying product; and, as the amount is shown to be much greater when the seed is ripe than corn-stalks contain in the green state, we think this fact shows that it will be valuable for hog-feed, as they will get both the grain and the juice of the stalk. For soiling, too, it promises to be valuable.

Mr. Peters says:

I obtained my start of seed during the spring of 1855 from D. Redmond, Es

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NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.—*Koboltozo, A Giant Story.* By Christopher Pearse Cranch. With forty illustrations. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. The author here gives an account of a visit to the "Giant's Island," the career of the shoemaker after the giant's death, including a journey among the gnomes, a sight of the great Mer-King, and other strange and fascinating adventures. The story is very enter-taining. The pictures are numerous and sketched with a free and graceful pencil.

WHISTLER, or *The Manly Boy.* By Walter Aimwell, author of "Oscar," "Clinton," "Ella," &c. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. The object of this book is to portray the character of the *Manly Boy*—a character that never fails to inspire love and esteem, if only it be natural and genuine. That a youth may be a real boy in his tastes, his pursuits, and his feelings, yet exhibit something of true manliness in his spirit and deportment, is made manifest to the youngest mind in the story of Whistler.

RED BEARD'S STORIES FOR CHILDREN, translated from the German by Cousin Fanuie. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. The illustrations for this book are of the most moral and taking kind. They are in imitation of the Silhouette, or pictures cut out by scissors, in which our ancestors' portraits have often been preserved. The pictures are numerous, spirited, and effective. The stories are worthy of their elegant dress.

BRIGHT PICTURES OF CHILD LIFE. By Cousin Fannie. Translated from the German: Boston, Phillips, Sampson, & Co.—A collection of excellent stories, presented in a clear and attractive style, with exquisite pictures. This juvenile is well adapted to children from five to eight years old.

WORTH NOT WEALTH. By Cousin Angie. A collection of stories of a decidedly religious tendency, and full of interest. The tone of this little work will command it to a wide circle of readers. The stories all have a moral that will be remembered by juvenile readers.

All these juvenile books are for sale by Kirk & Clarke.

KEY'S POEMS. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers.—So long as the "Star-spangled banner" continues to "wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave," its author, Francis S. Key, will be remembered and his productions will be treasured. He made no pretensions to be a poet, yet his heart was full of poetry, which would sometimes find expression. This little volume is a collection of these poems, mostly fugitive pieces, which have long been treasured by his friends. A letter from Chief Justice Taney, giving an account of the circumstances under which "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written, is prefixed to the volume. For sale by A. Davidson.

THE LITTLE LEARNER.—LEARNING ABOUT COMMON THINGS. By Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Brothers.—This is another of a series of books by Abbott admirably adapted to the appreciation of young children. They are, in regular rotation, "Learning to Talk," "Learning to Think," "Learning to Read," and "Learning about Common Things." They are all full of illustrations intended to aid the infantile mind and "teach the young idea how to shoot."

For sale by Morton & Griswold.

CHANTICLEER.—A Thanksgiving Story of the Peabody Family. By Cornelius Mathius. Published by Brown, Loomis, & Co., New York. Illustrated with designs by Darby.

The story of Chanticleer is a simple New England recital of the return of a lost son on thanksgiving day. The publishers have got it up in a very neat style, as the first volume of a series of illuminated classics for the juveniles, and they promise to issue other volumes in the same elegant manner.

OLD WHITNEY'S CHRISTMAS TROT. By A. Oakley Hall, illustrated by Thwaites. New York: Harper & Brothers.—This is one of the very best holiday stories of the season. The characters are drawn from actual life, and the narrative is spirited and graceful and full of humor and pathetic feeling. It contains some of Thwaites' best illustrations, and is produced in an appropriate style for a gift book. For sale by Morton & Griswold.

We noticed yesterday the death of the celebrated Dr. Pusey, the head of the High Church party in the English Church. This notice was based upon an article in the New York Times, mentioning the death of this eminent divine. It appears that the Times made a mistake. It was not Dr. Pusey who died, but Dr. Hussey, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer relates the following anecdote of Louis Napoleon:

An incident occurred the other day which would show that if the Emperor were—which he is not—accessible to fear, he is right in thus seeking to propitiate the people; but, and this I say unfeignedly, his real disposition is to render the working-man's position as comfortable as practicable. After a review at Saint Maude, near Vincennes, the Emperor was, on the occasion of which I speak, returning on horseback down the Faubourg St. Antoine (the terrible Faubourg). The sides of the street were lined as usual by spectators. Suddenly a man detached himself from a group, and, with a paper in hand, advanced towards his Majesty. One of the Cents Gardes immediately, and perhaps rudely—but hesitation in such cases would be culpable—interposed. A very audible murmur was heard from the crowd. It reached the Emperor, who instantly gave an order; whereupon his escort halted, and he rode alone and unattended towards the man, spoke to him with his characteristic tact and kindness, and through him to the assembled multitude; and then, taking from the man's hand the paper or petition which he held, and, putting it in his pocket, rode off amid cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" from the spectators.

Manufacture of Bricks.—The New York Shipping List thus describes the new method of making bricks: The inventor takes a table of suitable size and shape, and places upon it a hopper, having a flaring mouth, to receive the prepared clay. This hopper is made to move up and down in a vertical position by a suitable device. Guides are attached to its sides to keep it in a vertical position, and may be made of the usual shape. The lower end of the hopper is perforated with an oblong opening corresponding in size, and in which the moulds are placed to receive the clay; the moulds may be those ordinarily used. Over the partitions in the mould is placed a crossbar somewhat wider than the divisions, in order not only to divide the clay as it passes into the moulds from the hopper but that the center of the moulds may receive the clay first; so that the air confined therein may escape, by which means the edges and corners of the moulds are completely filled, producing a perfect brick. A machine with two moulds will produce, by this method, two thousand to four thousand bricks per day.

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DAISY; or the Fairy Spectacles. By the author of Violet. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. The story possesses a delightful simplicity of style.—Those parents who would bring their children into contact with a mind of perfect purity, strong in correct principles, loving and liberal in nature, and refined in tastes and sympathies, should possess this little volume.

THE board of trustees of Indiana Asbury University have arranged a settlement of the recent difficulties between the faculty and students of that institution upon terms satisfactory to both parties.

A COURT SCENE IN KANSAS.—Some two years ago, says our informant, quite an amusing and novel scene transpired in the presence of his honor, a Probate Judge of Kansas, while he was holding court.

We shall not give the real names of the parties, and hope no one will take offence.

The date of this scene was sometime in February, 1854—the locale in some county.

The court room was a little log hut, ten by twelve, with a dirty chimney and floor; chairs were very scarce, and his honor had had several chunks of wood rolled in for seats. Upon one of the said chunks his honor sat, with all his judicial dignity. Before him was arraigned some poor fellow, for borring his neighbor's chickens without permission, confronted by his accuser. Upon the opposite side of the place sat the sheriff and one of his friends, engaged in a pleasant game of "old sledge;" we will call them Smith and Brown.

The Judge, after adjusting his quill and brushing back his hair several times, that his legal bumps might be thoroughly exhibited, and looking the prisoner full in the face, propounded an interrogatory like this:

Judge—Sir, what have you to say for yourself?

Brown—Smith, I beg.

Judge—Sheriff, keep silence in the Court. Well, sir, what have you to say about these chickens?

Brown—(aside) I know the kuds, Smith.

Prisoner—I intended to pay Mr. Wiggins for them chickens.

Judge—Why didn't—

Brown—Smith, you don't come that new kick over me; follow suit, d—n you, none of your reneguag-

Judge—The Court finds it impossible to proceed unless you have order in the Courthouse.

Smith—In a moment, Judge. Count your game, Brown.

Judge—Did you eat or sell those chickens?

Prisoner—I sold them.

Judge—How much did you make out—

Smith—High, low, jack, gift, and game—

Brown—Who give you one? I beg your pardon. 'Twas you that begged.

Judge—Silence in the Court.

Everything was quiet again for a few moments; cards were shuffled and dealt, and in the meantime his honor proceeded with the examination.

In the height of some other questions being propounded by the Judge, Smith begged, and Brown gave one, halloing out:

"Now rip ahead, old boss, five and five."

The Judge, indignant and angry, arose from the bench and crossed to the players. Before he could espy Smith's hand, holding the jack and ten of trumps, at the same time glancing at a big stone lying between the two, he saw two half dollars.

"Brown," says the Judge, "I'll bet you five dollars Smith beats the game."

"Done," says Brown, and up went the ore.

Smith led off and won the trick; led again and won; led the third and won; but no game yet; commenced whistling and scratching his head.

Judge (leaning on Smith, and with one eye shut.)—Smith, play "im judiciously."

Smith led a little heart and lost the trick. Brown played the queen at him and won the ten.

"Hold!" said the Judge, "let me see."

Brown—What's the matter, Judge?

Smith (impatient)—Lead on, Brown.

Brown—Play to the ace.

Judge (raving)—this was a made up thing—you have defrauded me—I find you both twenty-five dollars for contempt of Court.

Brown pocketed the money—the prisoner sloped, and so the Court adjourned without any formal process.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1856.

Another interesting day in Congress, and but little done. The petition of E. K. Collins and associates was presented to the Senate and referred. The petitioners aver that there are no American ocean steamers which can compete with their ships, but that their original contract will not enable them to keep up a successful competition with the British line, sustained by government support. They ask Congress to terminate their contract and dispose of their ships, so that they may be relieved without cost. The opinion is generally expressed by members that the petition will be granted, and Com. Vanderbilt put in commission.

An inquiry was introduced as to the manner and cost of keeping invalid soldiers at the military asylums here and at Harrisburg. This will prove a rich subject, and exhibit how the public money is squandered. The estimate is that every soldier costs the government \$500 per annum at the asylums, while less than half the amount would render him much more comfortable at home with his family, and avoid the necessity for an army of officials.

The resolution awarding medals to Dr. Kane and his officers and men was passed by the Senate, but the portion ordering fifteen hundred copies of his book was stricken out, the Senate regarding the one as beneficial to the publisher, the other complimentary to Dr. Kane.

The House ordered the printing of twenty thousand and copies of the message—the usual number. John C. Breckinridge, who is away on hand when a good thing is up, proposed furnishing the government with five hundred copies of his condensed diplomatic correspondence of the Revolution—six volumes—for distribution among public institutions and foreign governments, and Gov. Marcy recommends the necessary appropriation.

The treaty with England has not been communicated to the Senate. It is still under Cabinet consideration.

The New York Postoffice site still hangs fire before the Attorney General. It is extremely doubtful whether a good title can be secured. There is a prodigious outside pressure made on the President and Attorney General.

Quite a number of gentlemen are here from New York to get the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a vessel to assist in laying the wires for a submarine telegraph between Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland.

Senator Mallory arrived here to-day, and is stopping at Willard's. I understand that the Florida Legislature is Democratic, which secures his re-election to the Senate.

The great lobby interest, the third house, has been lately arranged and divided off so that more effective work can be done. Thurlow Weed has been appointed to superintend affairs in the House, and the Chevalier Webb to regulate the Senate. They look after the details in their respective divisions.

Among other matters embraced in their plans are the abolition of duties on wool and the return of the duties that have been paid on railroad iron for the last ten years. These men are not satisfied with obtaining \$100,000,000 worth of the public domain, but they now seek to press down the poor farmer to benefit a few wool manufacturers by taking the duty off that article, and compelling the government to pay back seven millions of dollars in the shape of returned duties on railroad iron. As long as there is an acre of public land or a dollar in the treasury these ravenous claps will not rest quiet.

On dit here that Mr. Sanderson, of the Philadelphia News, will reply to the attack on his character in Kenneth Raynor's speech at Raleigh, promising some rich political disclosures.

Frequent complaints are made of neglect by federal agents of the interests of the Indians in Minnesota, Gen. Shields's visit to Washington has some connection with that subject.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in vain endeavored to day the House of debate on the President's message, in order to proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bills. Many members still desire to speak on topics contained in the message.

AN ARCTIC ADVENTURE.—Kane's Arctic Expedition abounds in adventures like the following, which makes one shiver to read. Dr. Kane and an Esquimaux hunter take a trip after seals:

I started with Hans and five dogs, all we could muster from our disabled pack, and reached the "Pinnaclay Berg" in a single hour's run. But where was the water? where were the seals? The floes had closed, and the crushed ice was all that told of our intended hunting ground.

Ascending a berg, however, we could see to the north and west the dark cloud-stratus which betokens water. It ran through our old battle ground, the "Bergy Bell"—the labyrinth of our wandering after the frozen party of last winter. I had not been over it since, and the feeling it gave me was any-thing but joyous.

In a couple of hours we emerged upon a plain, unlimited to the eye, and smooth as a billiard-table. Feathers of young frosting gave a plish-like nap to its surface, and toward the horizon dark columns of frost-smoke pointed clearly to the open water. This was firm enough our experience satisfied us that it was not a very recent freezing. We pushed on without hesitation, cheering ourselves with the expectation of coming every minute to the seals. We passed a second ice-growth; it was not so strong as the one we had just come over, but still safe for a party like ours. On we went, at a brisk gallop, maybe for another mile, when Hans sang out at the top of his voice, "Pusey! pusey! seal, seal!" At the same instant the dogs bounded forward, and, as I looked up, I saw crowds of gray netsik, the rough or hispid seal of the whalers, disporting in an open sea of water.

I had hardly welcomed the spectacle, when I saw that we had passed upon a new belt of ice that was obviously unsafe. To the right and left and front was one great expanse of snow-flowered ice. The nearest solid floe was a mere lump, which stood like an island in the white level. To turn was impossible; we had to keep up our gait. We urged on the dogs with whip and voice, the ice rolling like leather beneath the sledge runners; it was more than a mile to the lump of solid ice. Fear gave to the poor beasts their utmost speed, and our voices were soon hushed to silence.

The suspense, unrelieved by action or effort, was intolerable. We knew that there was no remedy but to reach the floe, and that everything depended upon our dogs, and our dogs alone. A moment's check would plunge the whole concern into the rapid tide-way. No presence of mind or resource, bodily or mental, could avail us. The seals—for we were now near enough to see their expressive faces—were looking at us with that strange curiosity which seems to be their characteristic expression. We must have passed some fifty of them, breast-high out of water, mousing us by their self-complacency.

This desperate race against fate could not last. The rolling of the tough salt water terrified our dogs, and when within fifty paces from the floe they paused. The left hand runner went through; our leader, "Tootdumick," followed; and in one second the entire left of the sledge was submerged. My first thought was to liberate the dogs. I leaned forward to cut poor Tood's traces, and in the next instant was swimming in a little circle of pasty ice and water alongside him. Hans, dear good fellow, drew near to help me, uttering piteous expressions in broken English; but I ordered him to throw himself on his belly, with his hands and legs extended, and to make for the island by cogging himself forward with his jack-knife. In the meantime—mere instant—I was floundering about with sledge, dogs, and lines, in confused puddle around me.

I succeeded in cutting poor Tood's lines, and letting him scramble to the ice—for the poor fellow was drowning me with his piteous caresses—and made my way for the sledge; but I found that it would not buy me, and that I had no resource but to try the circumference of the hole. Around this I paddled faithfully, the miserable ice always yielding when my hopes of a lodgement were greatest. During this process I enlarged my circle of operations to a very uncomfortable diameter, and was beginning to feel weaker after every effort. Hans, meanwhile, had reached the firu ice, and was on his knees, like a good Moravian, praying incoherently in English and Esquimaux; at every fresh crushing in of the ice he would ejaculate "God!" and, when I recommended my paddling, he recommended his pray.

I was nearly gone. My kufe had been lost in cutting out the dogs, and a spare one which I carried in my trouser pocket was so enveloped in the wet skin that I could not reach it. I owed my extrication at last to a newly broken team-dog, who was still fast to the sledge, and in struggling carried one of the runners chock against the edge of the circle. All my previous attempts to use the sledge as a bridge had failed, for it broke through to the much greater injury of the ice. I felt that it was a last chance. I threw myself on my back, so as to lessen as much as possible my weight, and placed the nape of my neck against the rim of the edge of the ice, and then with caution slowly bent my leg and placing the ball of my moccasined foot against the edge of the sledge, I pressed steadily against the runner, listening to the half-yielding crunch of the ice beneath.

Presently I felt my head was pillow'd by the ice, and that my wet fur jumper was sliding up the surface. Next came my shoulders; they were fairly on. One more decided push, and I was launched upon the ice and safe. I reached the ice-roe, and was fricitioned by Hans with frugal zeal. We saved all the dogs; but the sledge, kayak, tent, guns, snow-shoes, and everything besides was left behind. The thermometer at eight degrees will keep them frozen fast in the sledge till we can come and cut them out.

PARACELSUS.—A poor wandering scholastic from Zurich traveled from province to province, predicting future events from the position of the stars, and telling fortunes from the lines of the hand. He traversed Spain, Portugal, England, Prussia, and Poland, obtaining, as he himself states, precious information from old women, gypsies, conjurors, and chymists. He began the practice of the healing art and was soon an object of jealousy to rival physicians, and of enthusiastic admiration to the people.

At thirty-three years of age he numbered eighteen princes among his patients; and, although ignorant of the first elements of the commonest kinds of knowledge, he was appointed Professor of Medicine in the University of Bale.

He commenced his professional career by burning, in the presence of his audience, the works of Hippocrates, Galen, and Av

# A. J. MORRISON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## SADDLERY HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.

Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the very best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk, of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

JUN 9 d&w&beoff

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

### BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,

CORNER OF Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one per cent. Turnover currency the following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; do;  
BANK OF SHIVILLE, do;  
BANK OF THE UNION, do;  
CITY BANK, do;  
BANK OF COMMERCE, do;  
TRADESMEN'S BANK, do;  
BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee; do;  
NORTHERN BANK, TENN., Clarksville; do;  
S&S&C D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

### GREAT CHANCE FOR LADIES TO BUY Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods AT COST.

A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, in every style of winding, and open faced, diamond and set emblazoned and plain cases.

New style Jewelry, in white and half sets, with canes, mosaics, and trinkets.

Broad Pins, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, Bracelets, and Charms of all kinds.

Music Boxes, Clocks, and Fancy Articles.

Silver-plated Ware, Drawing Instruments, Compas- &c., &c.

I will during several weeks sell AT COST the above named articles.

As I have at present a complete stock of goods, I feel confident to be able to supply my customers to their satisfaction.

All goods will, as usual in my establishment, be represented as they are.

J. J. HIRSCHBUHL.

No. 52 Main st., one door from corner of Third.

do him&f

### HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants one of TROXEL'S beautiful AMBROTYPE'S. Some months ago the different humbug names gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have ascertained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name, and all other names, and the names on glass in Louisville except in Tros' Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call here going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$20.

Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.

John W. TROXEL, Antropologist.

Main st., between Second and Third, above House's Printing Telegraph Office.

Wood's Wall Paper Depot.

Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office.

### Strangers and Country Merchants

As well as my city patrons will find my present stock of

### WALL PAPER OF ALL CLASSES

Very complete and perfect, having very recently made large additions of everything new and choice in my line of business which the Eastern market afford.

Combining my business with that of ANGELI with the sale of Wall Paper enables me to assure the public that they will find it to their interest to give me a call.

W. F. WOOD.

Third street, near Main.

### C. S. MALTBY'S WHOLESALE OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER ADAM'S EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS IN Cans and Kegs, from all the most celebrated fishing points on the Chesapeake Bay.

JOHN A. MCALAUGHLIN, Agent.

do j&b for C. S. Maltby.

### VOGT & KLINK

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND a

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.

73 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B. —Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Youngsbury Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Natl Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 6 cents per pound, used by some of the best dealers; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Third.

John W. VOGT & KLINK.

W. F. LEEZER.

### WALKER'S EXCHANGE

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green street, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

Office is on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Pulten, between Preston and Floyd streets.

JOS. ROBB.

### JOHN H. HOWE

SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR

of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

No. 313 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

French Embroideries—Real Laces.

The subscriber has on hand a complete and elegant stock of—

French Embroidered Collars;

do do Sets;

Red Lace Collars;

do Sets;

do do Berries;

Real Laces of all kinds, very cheap for cash.

AT COST.

Embroidered Linen and Muslin Curtains, French, Plain, CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS.

do j&b 90% Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

### To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst., my stock was burned. I was compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve them as heretofore at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 460 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days.

I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

Sam'l P. SECOR.

### DRESS HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—PIMA

TER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, have an

extra large supply of their celebrated Fall Style

MOLESKIN DRESS HATS, manufactured express- ly for retailing and for the Holidays.

do j&b

### SILVERWARE.—We have now on hand a

splendid stock of Silverware, consisting of Tea Sets,

Pitchers, Goblets, Cup, Butter Coolers, Waiters,

Caskets, Spoons, Forks, Ladies', Fruit Knives, Pie Knives, Salt-Cellars, Ice-Tongs, Caviar Servers, Nut Pickers, &c., &c., of which we warrant are silver and gold.

FLETCHER & BENNETT.

455 Main street.

### RECEIVED THIS DAY BY EXPRESS

Black Buttons; do;

Valenciennes do;

French Embroidered Sets;

Valenciennes and Brussels Lace Sets;

Black Lace Vests;

Monnet Ribbons; Infants' Waists;

Marcille Suits; Hammered Handkerchiefs.

J. T. THORNTON, 105 Fourth

do j&b

### LATEST NEWS.

BAROMETER.

Last night, 12 o'clock : To-day, 12 o'clock.

30.03. : 30.01.

The river this morning was filled with cakes of

floating ice several acres in extent, and the Jeffersonville ferry boats had the utmost difficulty in keeping up communication. All the railroad trains have been detained, and we have had no mail from any point this morning.

The Diamond and W. A. Eaves have given up their trips.

The Montgomery and Newcomb will leave to-morrow. The New York and Tecumseh, bound to Cincinnati, have laid up here.

The steamer Madison arrived from Cincinnati this morning, and has laid up here. The Diamond and

W. A. Eaves have given up their trips.

The steamer Baltic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th inst., took the official announcement that the Peace Congress was to assemble at Paris during the present month.

Also, that an unsuccessful attempt had been made

to assassinate the King of Naples.

There is nothing additional to report in relation to political affairs.

The captain and fifteen of the passengers of the steamer Lyonnaise had reached Bordeaux in safety.

The steamer America sailed from Liverpool on her regular day, Saturday, the 6th inst., but when off Cape Clear encountered a severe storm, by which her decks were swept and otherwise so much damaged that she returned to port for repairs.

The Baltic sailed for New York on the 10th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The sales of cotton for the five days of the present week were 41,000 bales; on the 10th and 11th, the sales were 20,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. The market closed firm and generally unchanged.

Breadstuffs are reported in a declining tendency, quotations being nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. London money market active but easier. Consols for account are quoted at 91.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Superintendent of Coast Survey, showing the progress of that work during the past year.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—

A series of most destructive fires occurred during the night. Funston's brush factory, in the Sixteenth ward, was destroyed; 200 men were thrown out of employment. Mills & Flynn's omnibus stables in West Philadelphia were consumed, with 140 horses and 50 omnibuses. Wilson's planing mill in Southwark was also destroyed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The steamer Knoxville, of the Savannah line, was totally destroyed by fire at her wharf last night. The loss is about \$200,000, of which about half is insured.

A telegraphic despatch from Squaw village states that a large ocean steamer, the name of which is unknown, struck, on Saturday night, on the beach near Barnegat. Her masts were all gone. She lies about two hundred yards from the shore, and passengers could be seen on her deck. The wreckers had not been able to board her.

CAPE ISLAND, Dec. 23.—

The schooner Julia Frances, Capt. Weeks, from Beaufort, North Carolina, bound to New York, loaded with naval stores, was run on to Sunday night at 12 o'clock, and sunk in about ten minutes. The crew took to the yawl-boats and reached the light ship on Five-fathom Bank. The pilot-boat Whidbey was run into by a steamer, which proceeded on her course, probably not knowing what damage had been done to the schooner.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—

Weather intensely cold this morning with snow falling. The thermometer at 8 o'clock stood at 14 degrees and at 11 o'clock at 18 degrees above zero.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—

The financial circular of Sweeney, Kittens, Fanti, & Co. says that the President having brought into market 1,500,000 acres of land lying north of Iowa, has given rise to an active demand for land warrants. The circular quotes an advance of 3 cents per acre. Warrants of 120 acres are selling at 92c per acre, and 160 and 190 acres are selling at 96c.

This morning the cold is more intense than has been experienced this season. The thermometer stood at 12 degrees in sheltered position. The wind is brisk from the North.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—

The Supreme Court has placed a temporary injunction upon the Appleton Insurance Company of this city, on the application of the Board of Insurance Commissioners.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 23, M.

River stationary. Navigation suspended; both rivers frozen over. Weather last night intensely cold—four degrees below zero.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23, M.

The river is falling. Weather very cold.

WHEELING, Dec. 23, M.

The river is entirely frozen over above and below here as far as heard from.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23, M.

Flour unchanged; sales at \$5.30. Wheat in good demand at full rates. Corn firm at 45¢/bush. Whisky unchanged; sales at 23¢. Hogs firm and in good demand at \$6.75-\$6.85. Mop sugar at 10¢.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, M.

Flour market steady—sales of 7,500 bushels. Wheat firm, but demand

## EVENING BULLETIN.

(From the Horticulturist.)

### ON THE CULTURE OF THE PEACH.

BY S. T. JONES, THE CEDARS, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

As you were pleased, in a late number, to introduce some approbatory remarks upon my management of the peach, it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to have a statement more in detail.

It is not unusual to hear of the degeneracy of the peach tree—that it is more subject to disease than formerly and especially the *yellow*, and that the duration of the tree, in vigorous health, is limited to some six or seven years.

I have ever heard the belief expressed that the *yellow* was transmuted, from generation to generation, by budding from trees apparently healthy, and, also, that the infection was liable to spread from one tree to another.

In my judgment, founded upon the experience of many years, these ideas are erroneous no less than they are injurious and discouraging to the propagation and well-being of the tree. Through the exercise of a little care and attention on the part of the grower, which is but a small return for the generous loads of delicious fruit yearly furnished by this tree, I have been enabled to preserve most of them in full vigor for a period of upwards of sixteen years.

The system I have followed first commences in the nursery, or shortly after the tree has been transplanted, by cutting off the top or central branches, leaving but three or four laterals, at a height not exceeding two or two and a half feet from the ground. This system is constantly followed in after years, which disposes the tree to grow with a hollow centre, admitting light and air more thoroughly among the branches, and greatly facilitating the gathering of the fruit and the future prunings. These latter may be performed during the winter, early spring, or, moderately, during the summer, so as not to endanger the premature bursting or running into wood of the buds destined to furnish fruit the following year. By means of an ordinary walking-stick, furnished with a hooked handle, the topmost branches, even of trees pruned with hollow centres, may be bent down and made accessible from the ground, until the limbs become too rigid to bend, through extreme old age. This is by no means a small advantage, when, among many hundreds of trees, it is considered that the full flavor of the fruit so much depends upon gathering it precisely at the proper period of maturity, and through which an examination by the touch may be had with facility, of each separate fruit.

The next and more important consideration is to restrain the tree from exhausting itself by its too generous crops of fruit, and which can only be done, with facility, by diminishing the number of fruit-buds at the winter or early spring pruning. My constant instructions, at this time, are 'not to spare the knife,' being well persuaded that it is necessary not only to the longevity of the tree but also to the size and quality of the fruit. As the fruit is borne only upon the wood formed during the preceding year, the rule is, first, duly to attend to the hollow form of the tree, which should be constantly maintained, and, secondly, to head back each fruit-bearing branch to at least one-half its extent. The crop is thus easily kept within reasonable bounds, and if, after the lapse of many years, any of the main laterals become too rigid or too much extended, new ones may be allowed to grow in their place and the old ones then withdrawn. The vigor and growth of the tree seem to be surprisingly increased under this restraining system, as are also the size and quality of the fruit.

The third important point is, to guard the tree from its insidious and deadly foe, the worm. For this purpose, two examinations of each tree should regularly be made—one in the month of May and the other in September. Fortunately, the presence of the worm may easily be discovered at or just beneath the surface of the ground, by the oozing of the gum, and, if not duly attended to, will in a short time occasion the destruction of the tree by cutting around the bark, and thus diminishing or totally destroying communication between the tree and its roots. The worm is most speedily and effectually destroyed by scraping and probing them away through the aid of an ordinary oyster-knife, which is usually pointed and formed with a double edge. With such an instrument, a person may go through many hundreds of trees in a day, when the system is regularly attended to as above described, and it will be found that, with such care, but here and there only will a tree be infested and require attention.

As the peach tree is so generous in its growth, and in its exuberant crops it is necessarily a great exhaust of the soil and must have the support of proper manures, it is also essential to its prosperity that the soil should be kept open and free from grass or weeds. We have found that the cultivation of many kinds of root crops requiring manures and frequent stirring of the soil, such as potatoes, beets, turnips, &c., are quite consistent with the health and vigor of the tree, but that, when the soil becomes bound through a dense growth of grass, which excludes light and air from the roots, it soon dwindles, becomes sickly, takes on the *yellow*, and dies. At the period of *storing of the fruit*, a large demand for silica is made upon the soil, which must necessarily be dissolved and conveyed through the roots, trunk, and branches, in a soluble state. It is probable that, along with carbonic acid, some kinds of alkaline manures, such as lime, or a mixture of one-third potash and two-thirds salt, contribute most powerfully to aid the efforts of the tree in effecting its solution, and, with this view, I have caused a handful or two, according to the size of the tree, to be applied upon the soil, and forked in to the distance of about three or four feet around each one, at the time of the examinations for worms in May and September. A dose of guano, to the same extent, in lieu of the above, is also excellent.

Under this system, which is by no means expensive or burdensome, I am well repaid by regular and large crops of the finest fruit. I have never had a case of the *yellow*, unless, through some oversight, a tree has been neglected at the examinations for worms and the application of the alkaline manures has been omitted.

In my judgment, this disease is owing entirely to a want of attention or neglect of one of the important points I have advised to, and when a tree, through neglect, has become affected with the *yellow*, I have in no instance known it to extend to the other trees upon which attention had been duly bestowed.

**REMARKS.**—The foregoing is worthy of minute attention from all who possess a peach tree; it is the result of experience, attended by as great success as we have ever seen, and may not only be now read, but should be referred to annually.—ED.

**PROGRESS OF HORTICULTURE.**—The oldest horticultural society in the United States is not more than twenty-five years old. Now, these societies are all over the country, and acting harmoniously. A single nursery in New York furnished \$80,000 worth of fruit trees for the last year. The value of the fruit crop is now put at \$80,000,000 a year, twice the value of the rye crop. Some years flourish better South than North. The Julliene weighs, in Mississippi, half a pound; the Beurre D'Amour sometimes one and a half pounds, and that, too, from trees only seven years from the bud.

We are likely to become great exporters of fruit. Our fruit should therefore be of the best kinds. Pears may be brought to maturity early. The great conditions of success are: a good soil, well drained and properly enriched, and careful pruning and culture afterwards. On wet soils, draining is a *sine qua non*. Napoleon has just recommended the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for drainage in France. Pears should be picked a few days before they are fully ripe.—Address of Hon. M. P. Wilder.

**GRAFTING THE APPLE ON THE CRAB.**—We have occasionally received inquiries as to the success of working the common apple on the wild or American crab, which, by the way, is a very different thing from the English crab. F. K. Phoenix, of Illinois, states in a recent article in the *Prairie Farmer* that the operation fails, and that, although the scions generally live the first season, they mostly die the following winter.—Country Gentleman.

**TO CURE A BALSY HORSE.**—The following method has been tried successfully on horses that "would not pull" at the foot of a hill. Tie a handkerchief over the horses eyes and tell him to go. He will step like a blind horse and draw as if there were no hill before him. Let those who have these pests of good

**BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.** WARRANTED to dye brown or black, so as to detect deficiency, without the least injury to hair or skin. It is the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators—never fades. It is the perfection of the art, as it is the original. Made and sold, or applied, at the Wig Factory, 223 Broadway, New York. A steel plate label with Wm. A. BACHELOR is on each box of genuine; all others are counterfeit.

The genuine is sold in Louisville by Raymond & Patten, 74 Fourth street, and druggists generally. Beware of imitations. Ask for W. A. Bachelor's and take none other.

—J. J. BACH.

**DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.**—The great and principal characteristic of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consists

1st. Of its never-failing and unique property, as soon applied to any external injury, TO CHECK INFLAMMATION instantly, and rapidly to reduce it. This feature constitutes its great power to alleviate the pain of burns and scalds, and other painful diseases, in so incomparably short a space of time, and as will appear from the few testimonies here, unto annexed. Every intelligent mind is fully aware that in all cases of external injury, the pain is produced by inflammation of the injured parts; and, therefore, if you remove the cause, the effect must cease.

2d. Its purificative quality neutralizes the poison that may lurk in the system, and will, when applied to the sore-drained alliure matter to the surface, and eject it hence the great discharge it produces from sores occasioned by burns—and when applied to old and inveterate sores, Salt Rheum, or other cutaneous disease.

Each box of GENUINE DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. All others are counterfeit. Price 25 cents per box.

3d. All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.

4d. Sold by all the Druggists throughout the United States.

—J. J. BACH.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**

**DE CHEESMAN'S PILLS.**—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventative. These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause miscarriage. Warranted perfectly vegetable and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1.

**RAYMOND & PATTEN,** 74 Fourth street, wholesale and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail by enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, No. 192 Broadway, New York.

July 19 b&g

**Family Drug Store.**

**R. L. TALBOT & CO.,** Chemists and Apothecaries,

Corner of Walnut and Seventh streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The subscribers have established a branch of their house at the above location and under the above style. Families and Physicians may rely upon having their orders and prescriptions filled with neatness and accuracy.

**BELL, TALBOT, & CO.**

July 19 b&g

**Pure Medical Extracts and Powders, Fancy Goods and Perfumery.**

For sale by **R. L. TALBOT & CO.**

Corner of Seventh and Walnut st.

**RASINS.**

300 boxes Layer; 200 do M. R.;

200 1/2 & 1/4 hxs M. R.; for sale by

**FONDA & MORRIS.**

**CITRON, &c.**

3 cases Leghorn; 18 do Zante Currents;

400 drms Figs; for sale by

**FONDA & MORRIS.**

**DATES, &c.**

5 cases Dates; 5 cases German Plum; for sale by

**FONDA & MORRIS.**

**BAGGING.**—700 pieces and 300 half pieces in store and for sale by **[n24] RAWSON, COOD, & TODD.**

**NEW MACKEREL.**—300 lbs and half lbs Mackerel just received and for sale by **FONDA & MORRIS.**

**MADDEN'S GRAND PREMIUM BOOKSTORE,** No. 101 Third street.

**A PRIZE FOR EVERYBODY.**

**NEW CODFISH.**—10 drums received via Jeffersonville Railroad and for sale by **RAWSON, COOD, & TODD.**

**Gifts! Gifts! Gifts!**

**GUITARS, FLUTES, MUSIC-BOXES, FLUTINAS, CONCERTINAS, and other Musical Instruments, with a great variety of Fancy Goods and Ornaments, to be sold.**

**GIVEN AWAY.**

To every purchase of One Dollar worth of Music will be presented an article of Fancy Goods or Ornaments, to be sold.

Please call at No. 67 Third street and examine our goods.

**TEAS.**—200 packages in store and for sale by **SMITH, GUTHRIE, & CO.**

**SOUTHERN YAMS.**—10 bushels, a splendid article for table use, for sale by **MUNN & BUCHANAN.**

Nov 25 d&b

**LADIES' CLOTHING CLOTHES.**—15 pieces assorted colors, for sale by **JAMES LOW & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**SHIRT FRONTES.**—200 dozen Shirt Fronts, assorted qualities, for sale by **JAMES LOW & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**SHOE BLACKING.**—100 gross Mason and Butler's Blacking for sale by **LINDENBERGER & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**SAL SODA.**—10 cans Sal Soda for sale by **LINDENBERGER & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**FIRE-CRACKERS.**—500 boxes Layer; 1 Fire-Cracker just received and for sale by **A. BORIE.**

Nov 25 d&w

**SEED BARLEY.**—1,000 bushels prime Spring Barley just received and for sale by **J. D. BONDURANT.**

Nov 25 d&w

**WASH-BOARDS.**—300 dozen just received and for sale by **SMITH, GUTHRIE, & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**SHIRT FRONTES.**—200 dozen Shirt Fronts, assorted qualities, for sale by **JAMES LOW & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**COD LIVER OIL.**—6 gross Hegeman, Clark, & Co.'s Cod Liver Oil; 100 Baker's Cod Liver Oil; for sale by **LINDENBERGER & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**VELVET RIBBONS.**—50 cartons Velvet Ribbons, assort'd widths, for sale by **JAMES LOW & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**OKUM & PITCH.**—Superior quality for sale low by **W. B. BELKNAP & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**POTATOES.**—60 bushels White Neshanons in store and for sale by **SMITH, GUTHRIE, & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**PUTTY.**—20 lbs Putty, in bladders, for sale by **LINDENBERGER & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**CREAM TARTAR.**—15 lbs Cream Tartar for sale by **LINDENBERGER & CO.**

Nov 25 d&w

**Great Central Book Store.**

Choice Reading—New Books.

**MARRYING TOO Late.** by Geo. Wood.

**Autobiography of a Painter.** by Wm. Horace St. John.

**Zoochka's Tales.** by Park Godwin.

**Playas and Poems.** by Geo. II. Baker.

**Banished Son.** by Caroline Lee Hentz.

**Seed Grain for Thought and Discourse.** by Mrs. Lowell.

**Microcosm as it is.** by W. B. Wallace.

**Illustrations of Scripture.** by H. B. Wallace.

**Derivation of Family Names.** by Arthur.

**British Stories and British Poems.** by Little & Brown's edn.

**Life and Death of the Apaches.** by